THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

VOL. V.] DUTCH FLAT, PLACER CO., CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864. [NO. 13.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

E. B. BOUST.

OFFICE, ON SACRAMENTO STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

TERMS:

For one year, (IN ADVANCE)..... $6 00
" Six months,..... 3 50
" Three months,..... 2 50
Single copies,..... 25

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ENQUIRER CALENDER, 1864.

1864.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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1864.	Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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Business Cards.

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, Cal. 32-tf

C. A. TWEED. E. L. CRAIG.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, next to the Temple saloon. may14 tf

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Will practice Medicine in Dutch Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862-tf.

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SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, one door above the theater, Main street, Dutch Flat, Cal. [no20,6]

PHILIP W. THOMAS. R. C. POLAND.
THOMAS & POLAND,
ATTORNEYS and COUNSELORS at LAW,
STONE OFFICE, BELOW THE TEMPLE SALOON,
jy16] AUBURN, CAL. [6m

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EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AT DUTCH FLAT, JUNE 9TH, 1864,

BY E. J. SCHELLHOUS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In a former paper submitted to this Institute, I endeavored to show what I thought should constitute a proper education, and how it should be attained. The subject is so interesting, and, to me, seems so important, that I have ventured to bring it again before the Institute for further consideration. The subject is so vast, so deep, so complicated and so all-embracing, that it is with extreme diffidence that I attempt to present it before you. I do not intend to present any Utopian schemes, any visionary theories, or impossibilities. The basis of my remarks is founded in nature and in reason, and claimed as the legitimate operations and necessary results of the economy of Nature and methods by which our Creator manifests His will, His wisdom, and His power.

I shall attempt to show the deficiency and inadequacy of our present system of education; the reason why it is deficient and inadequate; and shall offer some considerations with a view of supplying, in a measure, the inadequacy.—Witnessing the suffering, the discord and death surrounding him man has in all ages of the world sought relief in supernatural agencies and overlooked the true cause and remedy.

Knowledge to understand, wisdom to apply that undestanding is what we need. Knowledge itself is inadequate, and that almost exclusively has been taught in our public schools, not only so, but that kind of knowledge—repulsive to the nature of childhood and impracticable in its uses to the needs of humanity, has occupied too much time and attention, to the exclusion of that which is essential to the purposes of life. Man is an organized being, and he holds and sustains certain definite relations to the natural laws that govern him. He cannot ignore these laws with impunity. He must either obey them and enjoy the rewards of obedience, or he must disobey them and suffer the penalties of such disobedience; there is no alteration, no escape from their operation, or emancipation from their power. We may build temples and erect altars, offer up sacrifices and prayers, make confessions and solemn promises, all without avail. Every act of disobedience brings with it its penalty, whether we know it or not. When we survey the field of human nature we discover that every department, the physical, the intellectual, and the moral comes under the cognizance and jurisdiction of the natural law. The conclusion must be, then, inasmuch as we are under subjection to these laws, and the continuance of our lives and our happiness depend on our observance of them, and as we cannot obey them without a knowledge of them, the conclusion, I say, must be, that our system of public education must be founded on their recognition. For example, we know that the human body is a living organism, and has laws for its regulation and guidance. These are exact unyielding and determinate in their character. When their authority is recognized and obedience rendered to them, health is the natural condition; to be healthy, therefore, man needs only to be placed in natural relations to life. To be sick, one needs only to be placed in unnatural relations to life. Now, is it not important to know this? Is not a knowledge of the laws governing our physical bodies of the utmost importance? If so, why should not this be taught in our common schools? I know the impression is that this study is one of the higher branches, and should be introduced only in the higher schools and academies, but are not these laws applicable to all human beings? The benefits arising from obedience as essential to the welfare of one person as another? Another impression is, that this species of knowledge is beyond the capacity of children. But do not children learn things more difficult and obtuse than this? The pure abstractions of arithmetical science are much more difficult to learn; the capacity to comprehend the principle that a "change in the denominator produces an opposite change in the value of a fraction," the "product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes" is more difficult of comprehension than a knowledge of the organic laws. I think it will be admitted by all candid minds that if a knowledge of the organic laws had been taught as thoroughly, systematically and generally as that of arithmetic, much greater comparative knowledge of the former would have resulted than has that of the latter. It is the same in other branches usually taught in our common schools, even the lowest grades. Orthography, a correct knowledge of which is perhaps the most difficult of anything to acquire, yet who would exclude it on that account? Thus we see the objections are unfounded and the result of prejudice rather than reason. In all other matters we make use of means to accomplish the end, but it seems to me that in matters of education we do not take in view the great and glorious destiny of man that may be wrought out by thorough and judicious instruction, we do not see with sufficient clearness the *object* of our educational labors, but are too much disposed to adopt methods and follow out the plans of our ancestors.

The value of time is proverbial, and the inquiry, "What shall we learn?" an important one. The plain answer is, *that which will do us the most good.* What will do us the most good? That we must have health; the conditions of obtaining and preserving it must be understood. This knowledge should systematically and thoroughly be taught in our common schools. No sound, vigorous and healthy mind can long exist without a sound, vigorous and healthy body.—It is believed and affirmed by eminent physiologists that the *standard* of health being 100, the *state* of health is not above 60, as an average all over the United States. The enormous expenditure of life and money, and the incredible amount of suffering and disqualification for the duties and responsibilities of life, are deemed potent arguments in favor of the positions above taken. If one-tenth of the millions annually paid out for medical services and of time lost in consequence of sickness were appropriated to the acquisition of a knowledge of the conditions for maintaining health it would be amply sufficient.

The political and social relations of life are just as subject to the natural law as the physical. Next to health the conditions which insure harmony and peace in a community or nation are of importance. While we have many works devoted to mathematics, geography the study of language, &c., nothing is said or expected of a systematic course of instruction in moral science. Why not? The tedious lessons of dry and lifeless rubbish the pupil is compelled to learn in grammar or geography, or the impracticable abstractions of mathematics will soon be forgotten, but the moral lessons daily inculcated in his mind will live, brighten and grow stronger as he advances in years, because there is a principle within him that responds to and appropriates the lessons thus instilled.

It is generally admitted that the moral training in childhood and youth determines the future character of the man; that his *status* will generally correspond with the moral conditions which have surrounded him in his early life.—It seems to me if we could have the principles of mental science as familiarly and *authoritatively* taught, as arithmetic, grammar, or any other branch of learning, that vast and incalculable good would sure to result from it. While our pupils are drilled for months, and sometimes for years in the abstract rules and formulas, and are able to solve complicated problems, these same pupils would not be able to tell what are the constituents of the air we breathe, the uses and structure of the skin, the principles of Hygiene, to tell the difference between moral and physical courage, or which is preferable, or possess the moral power to resist a temptation, or practice self-discipline, or tell what form of government he lives under, or what are the principles of the government under which he lives. Every white male inhabitant of the United States upon attaining the age of twenty-one years becomes a citizen of the United States; what are the duties of such a citizen; what his rights, privileges and responsibilities? Who can tell? Where does he go to obtain a knowledge of these? How can he discharge such duties, meet such responsibilities, or enjoy such rights and privileges without the knowledge to qualify him! How many of our citizens are governed by the principles upon which are based our free institutions and not swayed by party consideration? Or if this same citizen is considered as a member of society, where does he go to qualify himself for the discharge of his social duties? There is nothing in our public schools taught or required to be taught, that will enable him to acquire a knowledge necessary to the performance of his duties and obligations in his social, moral or political capacity. These, if he learns at all, he must learn from some other source. The common school should be made the common source of such instruction as will enable the recipients to discharge every duty and obligation, to meet every responsibility, and enjoy every right and privilege secured to us by our government.

The religious element should be attended to in the public school. This, I am aware, is a delicate subject; yet we cannot ignore it with impunity. While I deprecate and condemn the introduction of sectarian theology as well as partyism in politics, the common principles of religion should be taught in our public schools. When we behold with what rapid strides Atheism and irreligion are advancing, how indifferent the community are becoming on the subject, how the inherent principle or religious element is being smothered in childhood, all these ought to arouse the fears of the educator and philanthropist to adopt some measures by which results so fatal to the welfare of society might be avoided. The human mind is naturally endowed with religious faculties and capabilities, and the proper time for their cultivation is during childhood and youth. At that time the conscience is tender, and the susceptibilities readily affected, and deep and lasting impressions easily made. Availing himself of these advantages, the Teacher should instruct his pupils, demonstrating to his impressible mind the existence and attributes of the Deity, the immortality of the human soul, the rewards and punishments consequent upon obedience and disobedience to the laws under which he lives, his duties and relations to God and his fellows, the abstinence from all profanity either in thought or expression; all this can be taught without encroaching upon the tenets of any sect, because these principles are common to all.

The cultivation of the intellect has hitherto received the attention and care of the educator. The intellect is cold, skeptical heartless, and its lessons require to be repeated frequently, or they are lost to the mind; while the heart glows with warmth and affection; it has a keen appreciation of the true and the beautiful, the love of justice dwells in the heart, and its practice dictated and prompted by it, all acts of charity and sympathy, all emotions of love, friendship and devotion, all sense of harmony and melody, gratitude and reverence,—it is in the heart where Hope dwells and sheds its mystic joys over the soul, that sustains us in our labors, and ever points to the higher and the better; it is the heart, ladened with all the wealth of humanity, the source and object of all aspiration, the foundation of all happiness, that should receive the fostering care of the educator. To make good men and good women of the children of the present day should be the leading object of the educator.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The following pathetic story is based upon an actual incident that occurred on the battle field at Gettysburg:

"A rebel prisoner asked for a clean shirt for his young comrade, whose fresh, blood-stained bandages told of a recent amputation just above the knee. One of the Sanitary Commission gave the shirt but said the boy must first be washed, and asked whether any person would volunteer, "Oh, any of those women yonder." A kind looking woman from Philadelphia was asked if she was willing to wash a rebel prisoner. "Certainly," was the prompt reply. "I have a son in the Union army, and I would like to have somebody wash him."

With towel and water in a tin basin, she cheerfully walked through the mud to the tent. Careful not to disturb the amputated leg, she gently removed the old shirt, and began to wash him; but the tenderness of a mother's heart was at work, and she began to cry over him, saying that she imagined she was washing her own son. This was more than he could bear.—He, too, began to weep, and to ask God to bless her for her kindness to him. The scene was too much for the bystanders, and they left the Northern mother and the Southern son to their sacred grief, wishing that tears could blot out the sin of this rebellion and the blood of this unnatural war."

"REVENDICATE," said Maria, as her blue eyes fell upon a leading article the other day. "What a pretty word, but what does it mean, Charles?" "Ask me to kiss you," said her cousin. "Well, I am sure," said Maria, "what do you please to mean by that impertinence, sir?" "Only that it would be revendicating," said Charles; "that is, claiming something that was taken from you."

Why is a barrister like a cat? Because he belongs to the fee-line race.

GOVERNOR GRISWOLD'S ESCAPE.

A TRUE CONNECTICUT STORY.

When the British and Tories attacked New London, Connecticut, in 1781, and set a price on the head of Governor Griswold, the latter fled to the town of Lyme, where his cousin, Mrs. Marvin, hid him for some days in a secluded farm house. But at length the subtle foe discovered his retreat; and one sunny afternoon in May, he was routed from his hiding-place by the tidings that a band of horsemen were approaching to capture him.

His only chance of escape was to reach the mouth of a little creek, which emptied itself into the Connecticut river just above the entrance of the latter into Long Island Sound.—there he had a boat stationed, with two faithful attendants hidden beneath the high banks of the creek. The distance from the farm house to the boat was two miles by the usual traveled road. But a little sheep path across the farmer's orchard would bring him to the road only a mile from the boat, and save a quarter's length of his fearful run for life.

Just where the narrow path from the orchard opened into the road, Hetty Marvin sat with her dog Towser, tending the bleaching of the household linen. The long web of forty yards, or more, which was diligently spun or woven during the long winter months, and whitened in May, and thus made ready for use. This business of bleaching was well economized, being usually done by the younger daughters of the family, who were not old enough to spin, nor strong enough for the heavier work of the kitchen or dairy.

The roll of linen was taken by the farmer or his stout "help" to a grassy plat, beside a spring or meadow brook. There it was thoroughly wetted and spread upon the green turf, to take the heat of the sun by day, and the dew at night. The little maiden who tended it would sit near it during the day, with her knitting or her book, and sprinkle as fast as the sun dried its folds, she would sprinkle the water over it with her ground shell dipper, and make it wet again.

Thus sat Hetty Marvin, the younger daughter of Gov. Griswold's cousin, when her hunted friend sprang past her into the road to escape from his pursuers. Hetty was a timid child of about twelve years; yet thoughtful and wise beyond many of her elders. She was frightened by the headlong haste with which the Governor rushed across the meadow. But she quickly comprehended the scene; and instantly quieted her faithful Towser, who, though a friend of the family guest, thought it becoming to bark loudly at his hurried steps.

Her wise forethought arrested the Governor's notice, and suggested a scheme to delude his pursuers.

"Hetty," he said, earnestly, "I am flying for my life; and unless I can reach my boat before I am overtaken, I am a lost man. You see the road forks here. Now I want to run down this way to the river. But you must tell the rascals who are chasing me, that I have gone up the road to catch the mail wagon, which will soon be along, you know. Then they will turn off the other way."

"Oh, cousin!" said the little girl, in an agony of distress, "I cannot tell a lie; indeed I cannot. Why did you tell me which way you were going?"

"Hetty, dear child, surely you would not betray me to death! Hark!—they are coming!—I hear the click of their horses' feet. Oh, Hetty, tell them I have gone *up* the road instead of *down*; and Heaven will bless you."

"Heaven never blesses those who speak falsely, cousin! But I will not tell them which way you go, even if they kill me; so run as quickly as possible."

"It's of no use; unless I can deceive them, I am a dead man."

"Cousin, cousin, hide under my web of cloth; they'd never think of looking for you here.—get down as swift as you can, and I'll cover you, and stand sprinkling my linen."

"It's my only chance, child: I'll get down as you say." And suiting the action to the word, The Governor was soon hidden under the ample folds of the cloth.

Angry that their expected prey had escaped from the house where they hoped to secure him, the six mounted Tories, headed by a British officer, dashed along the road in swift pursuit. At sight of the little girl in the meadow the leader of the party paused.

"Child," he said, sternly, "have you seen a man running away hereabouts?"

"Yes, sir," replied Hetty, trembling and flushing.

"Which way did he go?"

"I promised not to tell, sir."

"But you must, or take the consequences."

"I said I would'nt tell you it you killed me," sobbed the frightened girl.

"I'll have it out of her," exclaimed the furious officer, with an oath.

"Let me speak to her," said his Tory guide; "I know the child, I believe. Isn't your name Hetty Marvin?" he asked pleasantly.

"Yes, sir."

"And this man who ran by you a few minutes ago, was your mother's cousin, wasn't he?"

Yes, sir, he was."

"Well, we are friends of his—what did he say when he came along?"

"He—he told me—that he was flying for his life."

"Just so, Hetty; that was true. I hope he won't have to fly far. Where was he going to try to hide? you see I could help him if I knew his plans."

Now, Hetty was not a whit deceived by this smooth speech. But she was willing to tell as much of the truth as would consist with his safety; and she wisely judged that her frankness would serve her kinsman better than her silence. So she answered her questioner candidly. "My cousin said he was going down this way to the river, where he had a boat; and he wanted me to tell the men that were chasing him that he had gone the other way to catch the mail-wagon."

"Why didn't you do as he told you, then, when I asked where he had gone?" thundered the officer, fiercely.

"I could not tell a lie, sir," was the tearful answer.

"Hetty," again began the smooth-tongued Tory, "you are a nice child. Everybody knows you are a nice girl of truth. What did your cousin say when you told him you could not tell a falsehood?"

"He said he shouldn't think I'd betray him to his death."

"And then you promised him that you wouldn't tell which way he went if you was killed for it?"

"Yes, sir."

"That was a brave speech; and so I suppose he thanked you for it, and ran down the road as quickly as possible."

"I promised not to tell where he went, sir."

"Oh, yes, I forgot. Well, tell me his last words, and we won't trouble you any more."

"His last words were, 'It's my only chance, child, and I'll get down as you say.' And overcome by a sense of her kinsman's danger, should they rightly interpret the language she had reported, she sobbed aloud, and hid her face from sight.

Her tormentors did not stay longer to soothe or question her. They had got, for they supposed, the information which they wanted, and pushed rapidly down to the river. Now the Governor had arranged a signal with his boatmen, that a white cloth by day, or light in the night, displayed from the attic of his hiding-place, which was just visible at the mouth of the creek, should inform them if he were in trouble, and put them upon the alert to help him. As soon, therefore, as he started from his cousin's, the signal floated from the window to warn them. And when they saw the pursuing party dash madly down the river, and recognized the British uniform of the leader, they pulled swiftly out to sea. The horsemen reached the shore only in season to see the boat, with two men in it, nearly out of sight; and supposing their destined prey had escaped, relinquished the pursuit.

Meanwhile the hunted victim lay safely and quiet, where the simple shrewdness of his little cousin had hid him, until the time came for her return to the house for supper. Then he bade her go as usual to her home, telling her to ask her mother to place the signal lamp, as soon as it grew dark, in the window for the boatmen, and to send him there some supper, with his valise, which, in the hurry of his departure, he had left behind.

The signal recalled the boat, which, after twilight had ventured in sight of the shore and the farm-house, and the Governor made his way to the river in safety. When he rejoined his family in a secure home, he named the infant daughter, which had been born in his absence, "Hetty Marvin," that he might be daily reminded of the little cousin whose truth and shrewdness had saved his life.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The following well digested remarks upon the liberty of the press are from the San Francisco *Argus*, a paper at once sensible and remarkable for the soundness of its reasoning:

"Freedom of the Press may be said to be one of the great bulwarks of free institutions and government. It aids mankind in their progressive civilization and advance in the arts and sciences, as well as affording them a means by which they are instructed and improved in morals. Nevertheless, like many other things, this giant power is constantly abused and prostituted by the venal and the corrupt. It is abused alike by the penny-a-liner, who fills up his columns with stale lies of the day, or the more assuming bogus patriot, who, under the garb of patriotism, uses it as a means to gratify the innate malignity of a vile nature, by personal vituperation and blackguardism.

Since the commencement of the present rebellion, or civil war, the so-called Freedom of the Press has added materially, by its foolish and impolitic publications of Northern movements and resources, in sustaining the Southern Confederacy. By its means our armies have been defeated, and the plans of our best Generals thwarted and rendered abortive. If, perchance, wise and deep laid plans have been arranged, then it has happened some minion of an ubiquitous press, prying into all things, has found it out, and straitway putting it into print, it is known to the enemy at Richmond long before it is known at Portland, Maine.

How many thousands of our soldiers have been slain and led to destruction—which loss has indirectly been occasioned by blunders of the press, or its indiscreet publications, it is impossible to exactly to state—that they have been so destroyed, we know.

In this relation, before quitting the subject, we wish to particularly refer to what has lately occurred in San Francisco, and which will serve as a good illustration to the above remarks.

General McDowell, on arriving here, and taking command of this department, found it necessary to visit and examine the forts and fortifications of the harbor and its approaches. In so doing, among those who were privileged to attend him, were a number of knights of the quill. As a necessary consequence, within a few days subsequent to the examination, we find in all our principal journals, of the largest circulation, an extended and minute description of all our means of defense, and more particularly their weak points. This information is extended and sown broadcast everywhere. Could the notorious Semmes, in a vessel like the Alabama, have received such information relative to our defenses while sailing off our coast, he might, without great difficulty, have steamed into our harbor and laid San Francisco under contribution. If that arch contriver of mischief, Louis Napoleon, desires to arrange further plans for conquest, or robbing of territory in the Pacific, he will doubtless find the above description very suggestive.

Members of the Press appear to have no restraining or moral power to prevent them from writing what seems good in their own weak minds, however much evil may come of it. It has often happened when the police have had difficult matters to unravel and investigate (where it was impossible to succeed without secrecy) they have taken every caution to prevent publicity, yet by some Paul Pry tricks, the reporting men have hunted down the facts, and then a long verbose article appears in the newspapers, and justice is subverted and the criminals escape.

We cannot avoid coming to this opinion, sooner or later, that Freedom of the Press, like other kinds of Freedom, if unrestrained, may degenerate in License, and generate evil quite as much as good.

A NEW DODGE.—A new agency office is being opened in Paris, having a very novel object in view. It is intended for the purpose of supplying managers of theaters, with a sufficient number of people to form a tolerable crowd outside the doors, and who are to appear pushing and anxious to get in, which difficulty is never overcome till they have arrived, by their eagerness to enter, others to do the same, when they will go in, and finish off their duty by applauding everything that is done. The office will have various kinds of "snobs" for hire, according to the piece they are to attend. For concerts, or a good class theater, they will supply gentlemen in full dress."

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

E. B. BOUST, : : : EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1864.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Rev. Mr. Woods will preach in this place to-morrow morning at half-past ten o'clock, at the School House. Subject—Slavery.

Rev. Father Callan will celebrate Mass to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Golden Eagle Hall.

AT LAST.—By reference to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees it will be seen that a tax of two per cent. has been levied for the purpose of grading and otherwise improving Main and Sacramento streets. This tax, we fear, however, will be inadequate to complete the improvements which are necessary to be made in order to have a good grade through town from the junctions of the Donner Lake wagon road, as is estimated, will cost about two thousand two hundred dollars, and the tax levied will not realize more than sixteen hundred, there will be a balance of six hundred dollars to be raised by private contributions. The cause of this action on the part of the Board is, that they construe section 12 of the Act Incorporating the town to refer exclusively to the property located *immediately* on the street to be improved. This construction probably would be just in a majority of instances where the improvements contemplated are of a purely local nature; but when, as is the case in the present instance, the improvement will affect the entire property on every street, the tax should be incurred equally by all. No one, we presume, will doubt that a good grade made through town will benefit all the property in the corporation limits, the property at the head of Main street as well as that at the foot of Sacramento street, and the property on Stockton and Thompson streets are also affected by the improvement, to a certain extent. This being the case, we see no good reason why the property on the several streets and alleys should not be subject to a tax to pay the cost of the proposed improvement. If the grade is necessary to the interests and the general welfare of the town, by which the larger portion of the travel is likely to be diverted from the road which runs on the southeastern side of town; if by this diversion of travel our people are to be benefitted in trade and the accumulation of mechanical industry and an increase of population to the town, then every description of property, every locality is as clearly "affected" by the projected work as it is possible to demonstrate by the settled principle of supply and demand. It needs no argument on our part to convince those who have the interest of the town at stake that an accumulation of population and business in this place will enhance the value of property in every section of the town, and that every move made to bring about this end "affects" every description and kind of real estate; and that there is no mode by which this desirable state of things can be so readily accomplished as by the construction of good thoroughfares and keeping the same in order.

The Board of Trustees, though tardy in their action, have at length seen fit to comply with the wishes of a large majority of the property holders, and the only thing left to be done after the amount assessed and collected is expended on the work, will be for those who are to reap the harvest in consequence of the movement, the merchants, hotel keepers, and livery stable men, to finish what those who are unable to do, have commenced. The tax levied, two per cent., it is thought, will be inadequate, and yet it was all that the Board felt justified in imposing for this particular purpose, and as much in fact, as our people can well pay. We would compliment the Board upon the discharge of their duties in this matter, but persons unacquainted with the circumstances might infer that they were not in the habit of doing so, we therefore refrain.

M. E. B.—Your explanation is entirely satisfactory, and we hope you will allow us to class you as one of our most valued friends. We hope you will contribute frequently; be assured you will always be gladly welcomed.

EARTHQUAKE.—There was a severe shock felt in this place on Thursday morning last at little past five o'clock. The vibrations were from north to south, rocking houses, rattling doors, shutters, pans, kettles and pots, but thanks to our architects, there was no caving of houses.

HORRIBLE.—On Wenesday night last, says the Placer *Herald* of the 13th, on Miner's Ravine, half mile below Auburn Station, the house occupied by a man named Nelson and wife, was totally consumed by fire, and horrible to relate, Mrs. Nelson was burned to a cinder. Nelson who was not in the house at the time the fire broke out, attempted to rescue his wife, but in doing so was dreadfully burned, and was himself snatched from the fire by persons who arrived on the ground—but he died on the following morning from his injuries.

Mr. Nelson formerly lived in this place with his wife, and for a short time kept the livery stable on Main street, opposite Arnstein's. He was a quiet, industrious old man, and many who know him will regret the unfortunate circumstances which lead to his death.

☞ THE *Stars and Stripes* wants to know the reason why Major Kopp did not submit his claims to the recent District Convention held in this place. Well, we are not certain, but suppose the cause to have been, that he had got hold of a copy of that paper and found out that the Sabbath candidate had *appropriated* all the patriotism to himself.

PAPER COLLARS.—These articles are all the go in San Francisco—are cheap and very neat. HEUSTON, HASTINGS & Co., are the agents.

WE care very little whether we are patted on the back by the *Stars and Stripes*, or receive the cold shoulder from the Placer *Herald* in regard to any course we may see fit to pursue in relation to the political parties now in existence, as we have never taken either as a text book upon which to found a correct opinion. What we conceive to be right and proper we intend to support and advocate to the extent of our ability, and do not mean to allow the croakings of either to interfere with the course marked out. As far as we are able we will be a good citizen and advise others to be the same, but because we have an abiding interest in the welfare of the country we shall not be bound to support every candidate that may be put forward by a few men interested in the elevation of an individual upon personal or interested motives; nor do we intend to support a candidate, no matter by whom nominated, unless we think him the *best* man, and his election will be conducive to the best interests of the whole country or the particular section in which he may have to exercise his duties. We were told that the Union organization was not a political party, that politics for the present had been laid aside; all that was required of any man was to support the government in its efforts in maintaining the supremacy of the laws; that any man under our form of government was eligible for office who was a citizen of the country, and those who were honest and capable should be preferred to all others; that former political differences should no longer be considered, and a great many other things said, all of which tended to convince the credulous of the sincerity of the leaders who were employed in organizing a party, and used many means to add proselytes to their numbers, until now, having grown out of all proportions, they assume dictatorial airs and prescribe a course for the action of a *free* citizen. This may do for some, but as far as we are concerned it is distinctly understood that we are not to be hampered by party trammels, and will support and advocate the claims of just such men as we *know*, first, to be good Union men; second, those whom we consider best capacitated to discharge the duties of the office; and we do not mean to allow any party appellation to deter us from so doing, whether the persons are denominated Democrats or members of the so-called Union party, for we sincerely believe that there are as pure and honest patriots members of the Democratic party as ever breathed under a republican form of government, and while we make this assertion we have unlimited confidence in some of the members of the opposite party, believing them to be men actuated by a high sense of their obligations to the country, and their actions emanate from pure and patriotic motives. Such men, of both organizations, we honor and respect.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION.—Our readers will remember a notice published in this paper two or three weeks ago in relation to the commissioners from the rebel States at Niagara Falls, and Mr. Greeley. The negotiations, from some reason, have been prematurely terminated without affecting anything. We had about as well face the music now and prepare to fight the thing out, and the sooner the thing is done the sooner we will have peace. We are decidedly in favor of peace; and heretofore, we held to the idea that it could be obtained without any greater loss of life, but it appears that that is not the way destined for it to be settled. As we are in favor of the Union and opposed to the withdrawal of a *single State*, we see no other way open but to fight, and the sooner this is done the better. No more hesitancy, no more useless consideration, but if fighting is to decide the question of Union or disunion, so be it, and we pray for the Union. The following is an extract from an editorial correspondence of the *Bulletin:*

"The correspondence between Horace Greely and leading rebels now sojourning at Niagara Falls, shows that the Peace movement initiated there has already come to a sudden and adverse conclusion. It looks a little either as if Mr. Greeley had gone beyond any authority from the President in the opening chapters of the correspondence, or as though Mr. Lincoln had himself materially modified his own attitude toward the rebel negotiators. Probably Mr. Greeley in his philanthropic desire to bring about a peace, overstepped somewhat the limits authorized by any understanding had with the President.

Of course it will be understood that the points as to *conditions* on which peace might be made, as noted in my letter of the 20th inst., were brought out in informal conversations. Necessarily they would not appear in a correspondence avowedly preliminary as well as informal. While there is abundant evidence in the style and tone of the letter of Clay and Holcombe, that these rebel emissaries had in view in considerable part the importance of making political capital for their sympathizers in the North during the coming Presidential campaign, we may be equally well assured that they were really anxious to open negatiations, else why should they have asked safe conduct to Washington? Furthermore, it is incredible that the parties corresponding with Mr. Greeley would have presumed to go as far as they did, without some sort of authority from the Confederate Government. Thus, by Mr. Clay's own confession, the rebels have on four several occasions been constrained to seek in peace negotiations relief from the pressure of the war."

A GOOD MOVE.—We are glad to see that the Trustees have levied a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. for the purchase of hose, pipe, etc.—This is a move that has been long needed for the purposes of protection against fire, and we have no doubt but our citizens will cheerfully pay the imposed tax. We would suggest now that there be organized a hook and ladder company who shall take charge of the hose, when purchased, and exercise a general supervision over the water works. By adopting this course, we will always be prepared for every accident by fire. We hope our people who have property exposed to the devouring element will aid in this organization as all are more or less interested. The organization proposed will cost comparatively nothing, and there is nothing more needed in our town than an organization of this description.

[COMMUNICATED.

FRIENDSHIP.

Man is not, neither can he be influenced by a more pure and holy element than that of undying friendship; for it is more than mortal! its birth-place is in heaven: it is a sweet emanation from God himself.

Perhaps there is nothing in creation's wide domain, with which man is so intimately connected, of so much intrinsic value, that throws over his pathway while he tarries here below such brilliant and dazzling beams of light, and wraps around him such glowing beauties of resplendent glories, as genuine and uncontaminated friendship. It towers in sublimity and native grandeur, far above the dark and frowning clouds of envy, hatred, and malice, and the foul breath of malignant slander. It throws around the object of its kind affection and regard, its mighty power and willing protection, using its shield to ward off the shafts of the wicked; and puts forth its giant arm and snatches from the very jaws of the ruthless enemy those of its warm love and tenderness.

It is this bright trait in man's character which conduces so much and so highly to its happiness and refined enjoyment, while passing through his imperfect state of existence. For, by this we are distinguished, and placed at a lofty distance in the scale of beings, above the brute creation around us. We all know by more or less experience, how bleak and desolate this earth would be, how despoiled its joys and its sweet communions, how stripped of its pleasures, and robbed of its sunny smiles, how insupportable and overpowering its trials and disappointments; how cold, cheerless, in aspect, the human face divine. How would the universe be converted into the black and frigid wilderness of wild despair, were all the finer feelings chilled—was friendship and all its warm gushing affections which cement heart to heart, binding them together as with a chain of adamant blotted out from the face of the earth forever.

It is the mighty power, the sweet charm of friendship that raises us far above the changing vicisitudes of this sometimes dark and gloomy world, and the pitiless peltings of the howling storms of black and sad adversity; and when a world frowns with hateful malignity upon us, and all we hold near and dear on earth, when it scorns and hates without a just cause, how exceedingly pleasant, how agreeable, and delightful are the warm and generous and confiding smiles of those on whom we can place implicit confidence—on whom we can lean for support and succor; such friends dispel the dark murky clouds of wretched despair, and shed a bright and cheering ray of sunshine and joy and gladness, over our rough and uneven road. How all important, then, it is to secure the warm and lasting friendship of those upon whose fidelity and steadfast adherence, we can rely with unshaken confidence in the dark hours of severe adversity, trials and temptations, sorrows and sadness—those who will not forsake or desert us, but will weep when we weep, and rejoice when we rejoice.

There is much however, in the world, which passes for friendship, that is counterfeit; that it is but a faint semblance or dim shadow of the pure and genuine; and this is not strange, for everything that is good and holy, has for base and selfish purposes, been counterfeited by cunning and crafty men: even pure and undefiled religion has its hypocritical professors. How often do we see individuals surrounded by those who profess to be their warm and sincere friends: who boast of disinterested attachment; but when misfortune frowns, and it is absolutely necessary to have assistance, those socalled friends are not to be found, they have vanished, their kind regard and strong affections have all evaporated. And how often, too, do we see two persons confiding, to all appearances, in each other, with that strong bond of true and pure and holy affection, which nothing but death itself could break assunder, converted into bitter and deadly enemies to each other, by, and through some little misunderstanding: forgetting that "to err is human, but to forgive is divine."

Friendship does not by any means require us to overlook the faults and imperfections and misdeeds of a friend—we are not to uphold him in anything but what is honorable, and just, and virtuous. The most glorious and the most endearing manifestation of true friendship, is that brotherly affection which watches over with anxious solicitude, the actions of another, pointing out to him his errors and shortcomings, and by the sweet and gentle influence of love divine, lead him back to the bright and joyous paths of peace and sunshine. It teaches us to endure with kind and pure feelings: the waywardness—the little variations in his temper and character—whether he is elated with undue joy, or depressed with sorrow and sadness, ever remembering that the best of us—those whose lives comes nearest to the Divine standard—are very imperfect indeed, for those who stand, as they imagine, secure to-day, may, by some untoward circumstances, over which perhaps, they have no control, fall to-morrow. E. M. B.

PRICE OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—A New York letter writer says under date of June 21st:

"The price of passage to California, by both the steamers to leave on the 23d, has been very greatly raised, and is as follows: deck saloon, $400 first cabin, $375; second cabin, $325; steerage, $200. It seems a combination has been entered into by both companies to put the rates up. How long it will continue is uncertain. It will doubtless very greatly check emigration to the Pacific slope, and somewhat interfere with the intentions of many persons out there, in projected visits to their old homes. Freight, also, is raised, the new tariff being $1 75 per foot."

The prices are paper money, and reduced to gold are cheaper than they were here on that day.

LITTLE KATIE.

Thou hast gone to sleep, dear Katie,
And doth sleep to wake no more;
Thou hast left this world of beauties
For a bright and distant shore.
With thee I'd like to roam,
In our Father's happy home.

Nothing, wife, I had to give thee,
But a tear, a sincere tear;
And a small but weeping willow,
I did cry, and planted there.
To roam with thee, dear wife,
I'd lose my all, my life.

Still around me is thy spirit,
And thy form, I never see,
And a kiss of love and kindness
Will I send, my love, to thee.
To roam with thee, dear wife,
I'd lose my all, my life.

June 23, 1863. ORIGINAL.

MOVEMENT FOR A CHANGE OF CURRENCY IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The following from the New York *Herald* will serve to show the views of business men at the East in regard to currency matters as they now exist there. We hear much from certain theorists of the convenience of a paper currency and the prosperity which it brings with it—abundance of money, high values, low interest and the like. The extract from the *Herald* tells its own story:

A movement is on foot among the busines men of New York to simplify their transactions by trading on the standard of gold and silver—that is, to buy and sell their goods exclusively for coin; to receive nothing as money but what comes from the mint in return for their wares, and to meet all their ordinary obligations, even to their clerks, workmen and servants, with the same description of currency. It may be considered by some that it is yet too early to inaugurate such a policy, but we think that none will deny, if we continue in our present course, that the day is not far distant when circumstances will arise that will force us to adopt some measure similar to the one proposed. The plan would be by no means new, although it would be novel to the present generation, and when once established it could be made to operate as easily here as it does in California, Oregon and in the Territories of the far West. It was done in this country during the progress of the Revolutionary war when the continental currency depreciated in three years to the standard of rags; and it was done in France in the time of the first Revolution, when the assignats of that country sunk to a worthless tender. It would also have been done in England had not the most strenuous efforts been employed by the government, regardless of consequences, between 1811 and 1817, to save the Bank of England notes from the paper mills.

The following table shows the depreciation of the continental currency during the three years from the commencement of 1777 to the close of 1779, and the decline of Treasury notes from 1862 to the present day:

Month.	Value of a Continental Dollar.			Value of a Currency Dollar.		
	1777	1778	1779	1862	1863	1864
January	95¼	30¾	13⅜	95½	62½	62½
February	93½	29¼	11½	96⅛	58⅛	62½
March	91¾		10	98	58½	59½
April	89½		9	98	62⅛	53
May	86¾		8¼	96⅛	64½	51½
June	83⅛		7½	91⅝	67	33⅛
July	80	25	6⅜	83⅜	69	—
August	66⅛	22⅛	6	86⅛	77¼	—
September	57½	21	5¼	80⅜	69⅞	—
October	36⅜	20	4⅜	73	64⅛	—
November	33¼	18⅝	4⅛	75½	65	—
December	32⅛	15⅛	3⅜	75⅛	65¼	—

Owing to the movements of speculators in gold the depreciation of our present paper money has not been as regular as was that of the continental currency, but its decline seems quite as certain, unless something is done to check its downward course. The plan which was adopted by shopkeepers during the Revolution was to make out their bills at the currency rates and receive them for a certain amount in gold, as the following, copied from *Lossing's History*, shows:

Capt. A. M'Lean, bought of W. Nichols,

1 pair boots	$600
6¼ yards calico, at $8	752
6 yards chintz, at $15	900
4½ yards moreen, at $100	450
4 handkerchiefs, at $100	400
8 yards quality binding, at £4	32
1 skein silk	10
Total	$3,144
If paid in specie	£18 10s.

Received payment it full,
for Wm. Nichols,
January 5, 1781. JONA JONES.

It will be seen by the above that less than $100 in coin paid a bill of $3,144, which had been made out at currency prices. How to avoid drifting into the same humiliating condition is now the study of all the true patriots—not the alarmist, as they have been termed—of the country. If the Government is powerless to afford relief, the trades people will be justified in resorting to such financial measures as lay within their reach, and the one proposed will probably be the most beneficial that could be adopted.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DUTCH FLAT, August 15, 1864.

Present, full Board. On motion of E. L. Bradley a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. was levied for the purpose of purchasing hose, etc.

On motion of F. Grohs, a poll tax of one dollar was levied upon each white citizen of the age of twenty-one years.

On motion of Allen Towle Sec. 2 of Ordinance No. 3 was amended as follows: Striking out the word "June" and inserting the word "September" in its stead.

On motion of E. L. Bradley the petition of the citizens praying that a tax be levied for the purpose of grading and otherwise improving Main and Sacramento streets, was taken up and a Special tax levied of two per cent. upon all real estate lying adjacent to said Main and Sacramento streets, to be appropriated to the improvements as prayed for in the petition.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on Monday night, August 22d, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

J. H. WILLITS, *Pres't.*

A. TOWLE, *Sec'y.*

PROPOSALS.

BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERvisors of Placer county, passed August 5th, 1864, the undersigned will receive, at his office in Auburn, proposals for the execution of the County Printing for the term of one year from the fifth day of September, 1864, said proposals will be received up to Monday, September 5, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when they will be acted upon. Said work to be executed in Placer county.

W. B. LYON, Clerk
Aug. 19, 1864. td Board Supervisors.

The following is in relation to the steamer *Yedo* supposed to have been built for the rebel service:

"The steamer *Yedo* built apparently for the Confederate States at Bordeaux, arrived on the 20th of June at Bremerhaven, the port of Bremen, in charge of a French crew, and was then and there transferred to the Prussian Government. It carries 14 guns, mostly 32-pounders, two only being rifled, and 300 men. The price was stated to be 250,000 Prussian thalers. She is a screw steamer, with an engine of 500 horse-power, protected by iron casing and coal-bunkers. The screw can be lifted out of the water into an apartment built expressly for it, and is a fast sailer.

ASSESSMENT SALES.

UNION GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMpany, mine and works located in Boundary Line District, Placer county, California.—Notice: There is delinquent upon the following described stock of the above company, on account of assessment (No. 1.) levied May 21st, 1861, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	Certs.	Shares	Amt.
Blanchard, N W	not issued	200	$10 00
Childs, H F	not issued	200	10 00
Gallatin, A B	not issued	200	10 00
Greeley, H H	not issued	200	10 00
Hollowell, H B	not issued	200	10 00
Hooper, Wm	not issued	200	10 00
Jones, J S	not issued	200	10 00
Norton, G V	not issued	200	10 00

And in accordance with the laws of the State and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 21st day of May, 1864, and at a special meeting of the Trustees of said company held on the 19th day of August, 1864, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in U. S. gold coin in front of the office of the company in Dutch Flat, Placer county, on the 5th day of Sept., 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to pay said delinquent assessment together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. B. BOUST, Secretary.
Aug. 20, 1864 Office, Dutch Flat, Cal.

UNION GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMpany, Excelsior District, Nevada county, California. Notice—there is delinquent upon the following described stock of the above named company on account of assessments, levied July 7th, 1864, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	Ass't.	Certs.	Shrs	Amt.
Fulweiler, J M	2	56	2	$2 00
same	2	58	2	5 00
Holmes, P B	2	16	1	1 00
same	2	17	1	1 00
same	2	18	1	1 00
same	2	19	1	1 00
same	2	20	1	1 00
Hollowell, H B	2	78	2	2 00
same	2	79	2	2 00
Jones, J S	2	32	2	2 00
Johnston, J W	2	not issued	1	1 00
Lowe, M L	2	90	1	1 00
Miller, S A	2	28	5	5 00
Robinson, Jas	2	not issued	10	10 00
Squires, J E	2	95	4	4 00
Thomas, Jno Y	2	37	2	2 00
same	2	38	2	2 00
same	2	39	2	2 00
same	2	40	2	2 00
same	2	41	2	2 00

And in accordance with the laws of the State of California and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 7th day of July, 1864, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in U. S. gold coin, in front of the office of the company, in Dutch Flat, Placer county, on the 27th day of Aug., 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to pay said delinquent assessments together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. B. BOUST, Secretary.
Aug. 11, 1861. 2w Office, Dutch Flat, Cal.

The above sale is postponed to Tuesday, the 5th day of September 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Trustees,
July 22, 1864. E. B. BOUST, Secy.

LEBANON MINING COMPANY, works located on Prospect Hill, Placer county, Cal.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said company held on the 6th day of August, 1864, an assessment of Twenty-nine 50 100 ($29 50) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable in gold or silver coin to the Secretary, at his office on Prospect Hill, Placer county, California. Any stock upon which said assessments shall remain unpaid on the 6th day of Sept., 1864, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 21st day of Sept., 1864 to pay the delinquent assessments together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale,

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN RAVENSBURG, Secretary.
Aug. 6, 1864 au13-4w Prospect Hill, Cal.

EXCELSIOR GOLD AND SILVER MINing Company, Excelsior District, Nevada county, California.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company, at their office in Dutch Flat, Placer, on the 21st day of August, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of other important business pertaining to the company.

By order of the Trustees,
J. METER, Sec'y.
July 21, 1864. 4t

EXCELSIOR GOLD AND SILVER MINING Company, Excelsior District, Nevada county, California.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of the said company, held on the 21st day of July, 1864, an assessment of six (6) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable in United States coin, to the Secretary at the office of the company in Dutch Flat, Placer county. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Aug. 1864 will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Monday the 5th day of Sept., 1864, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale,

JOHN MEYER, Sec'y,
July 27, 1864. Office Dutch Flat.

MILTON GOLD and SILVER MINING COMpany, Summit District, (Squaw Valley) Placer county, California.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said company, held on the 23d day of June, 1864, an assessment (No. 4,) of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable immediately in gold and silver coin to the Secretary at the office of the company, at Wisconsin Hill, California. By an order of the Trustees duly made on the 2d day of August, 1864, any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 3d day of September, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 19th day of September, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

WM. A. HOUSEL, Secretary,
Aug. 3, 1864. 4w Wisconsin Hill, Cal.

LIVERY
EXCHANGE STABLE,
Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

49-tf

DIED.

In Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 6th, 1864, MARIETTA H. CHILDS, in her 22d year, only sister of Dr. J. M. Childs, recently of Dutch Flat.

We are authorized to announce the name of

MAJOR CHARLES M. KOPP

as an Independent candidate for the office of Collector of District No. 2. Subject to the will of the people.

E. AUBURY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Concert Hall, Main street, Dutch Flat. Aug 20-tf

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CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of an Execution to me delivered and directed on the 19th day of August, 1864, issued out of the Court of W. G. Brown, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 4, county of Placer, state of California, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 16th day of August A. D. 1864, in favor of B. H. Bartlett and J. Y. Thomas, and against A. C. Fowler, B. Fitchpatrick, and P. Bannon, for the sum of Two Hundred and Ninety-nine and Fity one-hundredth dollars, and costs of suit taxed at Thirty-one and twenty three one-hundredths dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Justice's office, in Dutch Flat,

On Monday the 12th day of August, 1864,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said A. C. Fowler, B. Fichpatrick, and P. Bannon had on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1864, in and to the following described property, to wit: All those certain Mining Claims situate, lying and being on Dubuque Hill, in the Mountain Spring Mining District, near Gold Run, in Township No. 4, County of Placer, and State of California, and known as the Golden Gate Mining Company's Claims and bounded as follows to wit: Fronting on Canon Creek 400 feet, and extending back into the hill 1,500 feet and continues the same West as the front, angling between the Mining Claims of Church & Co's and Prindle & Co's, together with all Fixtures, Right of way, Tunnels, Cuts, Flumes, Sluice Boxes, Iron Pipe, with appertenances otherwise appertaining or belonging to said Claims.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

J. F. GREELEY, Constable,
August 20th, 1864, tds Township No. 4.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
Corner of Washington and Battery Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS BANK IS OPEN FOR THE TRANSACTION of a General Banking Business. Will receive deposits, attend to the collection of Paper and draw Exchange, by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, &c., &c., on the most favable terms.

WM. C. RALSTON, President.
D. O. MILLS, Cashier.
San Francisco, July 6, 1864. jy23-1m

JOSIAH A. DONOHOE, San Francisco. EUGENE KELLY, New York

DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.,
San Francisco,
EUGENE KELLY & CO.,
New York,
BANKERS,

Exchange on NEW YORK, BANK OF LONDON, London, and the BANK OF IRELAND.
San Francisco, July 1, 1364. jy93m2p

Dry Goods and Clothing Store
OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,
[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by
CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to pupchase or not. jan.20-tf

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READ! READ! READ! READ!!

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wakefullness, Weak Back, Heart Disease, Mental and Physical Debility, Impotency, Timidity, and all diseases arising from derangement of the Nervous System, can be readily cured by the use of

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

For sale wholesale and retail by
CRANE & BINGHAM,
Corner of Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, and by all respectable druggists everywhere. au63m

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PUTNAM'S Clothes WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
Self-adjusting Wringer.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

Waranted with or without Cog-wheels.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception the best* Wringer ever made. Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world. Energetic agents can make from $3 to $10 per day. Sample Wringer sent Express-paid on receipt of price. No. 3, $6 50. No. 1, $7 50. No. F, $8 50. No. A, $9 50. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by the

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt str., New York, Cleveland, Ohio, and Birmingham, Vt.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS:

That Iron well galvanized will not rust; that a simple machine is better than a complicated one; that a wringer should be self adjusting and efficient; that thumb-screws and fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order; that wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split; that wood bearings for a shaft to run in will wear out; that the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes; that cog-wheel regulators are not essential, that the Putnam Wringer has ALL the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named; that all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made; that it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but only insert a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, TRY Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co.—Gentlemen:—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Respectfully yours, JNO. W. WHEELER,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars. JNO. C. LEFFERTS,
New York, Jan. 1864. No. 100 Beekman str.

We have tested Putnam's Wringer by practical working and know that it will go. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and its saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have such washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

aug6-1y Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

JOSEPH S. BLOOM, N. G.
E. M. THOMAS, Rec. Secretary. ja-1

We feel it to be no impropriety in recommending a trial of that new medicine, Le Doyen's Lithontryptic and Alterative. It is claimed to be the most costly in its care and preparation of any Sarsaparilla in use; and so great has been the sale of it below, that the agent has induced the proprietor to advertise largely thro' the Coast States and Territories. As a blood and constitution alterative, it has Iodine and Iron so chemically combined that it carries with the blood the essential principle of life. Try it, young and old.

[jy23-3m]

Coughs and Colds.

The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the *early* stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. Agents for California.

REDINGTON & CO.,
jy23-1m San Francisco.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. They never fail to restore grey Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if harsh, try it; if lustreless, try it; of none of these, try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair thro' life. For sale by all Druggists. Agents for California, Hostetter, Dean & Smith, San Francisco.

[may20-6m]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of the Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill was dissolved by mutual consent on the 12th day of July, 1864. Persons indebted to the old firm are requested to make immediate payment.

J. JONES,
July 18, 1864. J. D. HILTON,
J. W. BRICKELL.

W. H. Kruger having purchased the interest formerly owned by J. W. Brickell in the Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill, the business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned. The firm thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to the mill would solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves to use every exertion to render satisfaction.

J. JONES,
July 20, 1864. J. D. HILTON,
jy23 1m W. H. KRUGER.

SECRETARIES OF MINING COMPANIES—ATTENTION!

CROCKER'S
STOCK and Assessment LEDGER!

Is the simplest, most economical, and useful book ever published.

☞ *COPYRIGHT SECURED.* ☜

WE have received over a hundred testimonials from different Secretaries in recommendation.

The Ledger is bound in three styles:

Half Morocco, Muslin sides	**$10 00**
Full Bound, Sheep	**14 00**
Full Bound, Russia Bands	**17 00**

☞ LIBERAL TERMS AT WHOLESALE. ☜

Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

H. S. CROCKER & CO.,
Book and Job Printers, Sacramento,

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
AND COMPLETE SETS OF BOOKS FOR INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Got up in SUPERIOR STYLE, at the LOWEST RATES.

[ap14 3m]

DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

A CARD.

I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that on and after Monday, the 11th day of July, I will sell goods

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH!

I will keep no more running accounts, and all goods ordered, must be paid for when purchased or on delivery. I have been forced to pursue this course from the great difficulty and loss that I have sustained in collecting. In a credit business the *good and prompt paying* customers have to pay for the doubtful ones, as the merchant has to make up in *large profits* the amount he loses in *bad debts*. By adopting the

CASH PRINCIPLE:

In my business I shall be able to sell at Lower Prices than it would be possible for me to do under the credit system. I shall strictly adhere to

ONE PRICE!

And will furnish Prices Current to all who desire, every Monday.

Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same, and trusting that the CASH system will meet their approval,

I am, respectfully, &c.,
jy16-1m F. BURCKHALTER.

W. H. KEBLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Eastern States would announce to the public that he has reopened his old store on Main street, Dutch Flat, one door above the Dutch Flat Water company's office, where he would be pleased to see his old friends and customers and all others who desire anything done in his line. All work done in a neat and workmanlike manner and warranted to give satisfaction. Nov. 12, 1863.-tf.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Corner of Sansome and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
DRUGGISTS.

We respectfully beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally that we have opened a House in the city of San Francisco, where we will be pleased to see as many of our old friends and customers as can make it convenient to call upon us. We shall keep at both places a large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Korosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS,

Gum Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

N. B. Ten bales Hops just received by Express.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ASSAYERS' MATERIAL.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, supplies from the manufactories. For sale by
R. H. McDONAFD & CO.

TILDEM'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & Co.,

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories. For sale by R. H. McDONALD &CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, and Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

PATENT MEDICINES.

We are Agents for nearly all valuable articles in use, and our stock is unusually large. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
San Francisco.

PAID IN GREENBACKS!

DR. W. D. OLENDORF, OF RED BLUFF, California, availing himself of the law making Greenbacks a legal tender, has, through Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., tendered and paid us two hundred and seventy-five dollars in GREENBACKS (for goods purchased payable in gold coin), in full payment of his obligations to us. This amount we receipted for in full, which, of course, we were compelled to receive or get nothing.

We feel it our duty to let the public know of this, as any other transaction of like character, that they may understand who the parties are that will avail themselves of the cheap but unjust mode of paying their honest debts.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento and San Francisco.

FOR FAMILY USE.

We have on hand a large assortment of articles for Family and Hotel use, the following comprise a part only:

Flavoring Extracts,	Superior Starch,
Gelatine and Isinglass,	Bluing, liquid and in balls
Tapioca and Farina,	Pure Indigo,
Pearl Barley and Sago,	Polishing Wax for cloths,
Oat meal,	Concentrated Ley,
Yeast Powders,	Potash and Sal Soda,
Cream Tartar and Soda,	Stove Polish,
Fresh Hops.	Stove Brushes,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Dissecting Instruments,	Stethoscopes,
Eye Instruments,	Syringes,
Obstetrical Instruments,	Tonsel Instruments,
Polypus Scroops,	Amputating Instruments,
Probangs,	Breast Pumps,
Post Mortem Instruments,	Bougie's,
Pocket Instruments,	Cathetars,
Trepanning Instruments,	Cupping Instruments,
Speculums,	Electro Magnetic Batuns

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO,

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't.	Steel and Wire Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work, gum & plain, great variety	Excavators, burrs & drills
Jones & White's gold foil,	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Brushes and Carundum Wheels,
Watt's Crystal Foil and Sponge Gold,	Grind Stones and Polish Powders,
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Lathes,
Gold Plate and Solder,	Mouth Mirrors, different patterns.
Dental chairs & head rests,	
Forceps, a large variety,	
Files of all kinds,	

ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS,

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth; 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento.
R H McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

BLANKS, TRUST DEEDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION, for sale at this office.

STAGES AND TRAVEL.

DUTCH FLAT
WAGON ROAD.

THIS ROAD IN NOW FULLY COMPLETED and open for business. Teamsters will find it the

SHOREST, BEST and Cheapest ROUTE
— TO —
WASHOE, REESE RIVER & HUMBOLDT
Yet Constructed over the Mountains.

THERE IS ONLY ONE SUMMIT TO CROSS; the grade going East at no place exceeds Ten Inches to the Rod, and it is wide enough for two teams to pass each other without difficulty. The same team can transport ONE-QUARTER MORE FREIGHT THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE, and make the round trip to Virginia City in

THREE DAYS LESS TIME.

Teams returning from Virginia will take the Henness Pass road to Ingraham's at Sempodo Valley, where the new road turns off to the left. All teams coming West without load can travel the new road

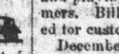
FREE OF TOLL!

Until further notice. All those taking loads at Newcastle, the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, three miles from Auburn, can travel the road going East, free of toll up to July, 10th, 1864.

☞ **TEAMSTERS, TRY IT!** ☜
And See for Yourselves.

CHARLES CROCKER,
jy2 iustf President of the Company.

CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.
From Dutch Flat to Auburn Station.



ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 5 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6¼ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 2 P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. August 6, 1863.—tf.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE

Sacramento at 6:15 A. M., Arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 A. M.
Sacramento at 1 P. M., Arrive at Newcastle at 3:30 P. M.
Sacramento at 5 P. M., Arrive at Newcastle at 6:40 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE

Newcastle at 6:45 A. M., Arrive at Sacramento at 8:40 A. M.
Newcastle at 10:30 A. M., Arrive at Sacramento at 12 M.
Newcastle at 5 P. M., Arrive at Sacramento at 6:40 P. M.

The 6:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln.

The 6:45 A. M. down train receives passengers from Folsom for Sacramento; and the 10:30 A. M. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the Steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 A. M., and Newcastle at 10:30 A. M.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada and intermediateplaces connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 A. M. Stages for Marysville and other points north connect at Lincoln at 7:30 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
je11 President C. P. R. R. Co.

W. H. WALLACE R. S. EGBERT, S. T. LEET.

PACIFIC
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
COMPANY,
— AND —
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
New Castle, Placer Co.

All Goods marked "Care of PACIFIC CO." will receive our prompt attention. je11-tf

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PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,
Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.

March 13, 1862—tf

J. H. LECARP. H. HUDEPOHL

BOOT, SHOE
AND
DRY GOODS STORE,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

H. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES,

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

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DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, cash.

DENTAL BOOKS.

We keep constantly on hand a supply of all the most approved Standard Works on Dentistry. Our efforts will be to keep a large and well selected stock of all Dental Material, where the Dental Profession may confidently rely upon having their orders filled in the best possible manner.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento, 139 J street,
San Francisco, cor. Pine and Sacramento strs.
{jy2-tf}

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust Soda Twine. Everything in the line.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

MINING ROPE.

IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPE.—FLAT AFD ROUND—for hoisting from deep shafts and inclines.

Made in ANY LENGTH and of ANY SIZE,
AT THE MANUFACTORY OF
A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
412 Clay street, San Francisco.

The first cost of WIRE and MANILLA ROPE at equal strength is about the same per foot. A Wire Rope properly applied, will outwear from three to five Manilla Ropes. je29-3mis

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SALOONS AND BILLIARDS.

SENATE SALOON,
Main Street, Opposite the Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES TO INFORM the citizens of Dutch Flat and his friends generally that he has leased the well known stand where he will constantly keep he best

Wines and Liquors

to be had in the market. Cigars of the best brands always on hand. A call from those partial to pure beverages solicited. DAVID MAYER.

November 12, 1863.-tf

PLACER BREWERY.
BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.

March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,
GEO. L. SLOCUMB,.....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest cash prices.

December 4, 1862.-tf

PICTURE GALLERY!
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 18 63.-tf.

DUTCH FLAT SAW MILL.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered at any point within ten miles.

ALLEN TOWLE,
Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
Main Street, Opposite the Placer Brewery.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to rder boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.
Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862.-3m

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY,
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

HENRY RUNKLE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes And Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating bar-tender always ready to attend to the *spirits* of wants of those who may favor him with a call.

jan10-v4-tf

LE DOYEN'S
Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alterative.
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

A Positive and Specific Remedy
FOR
ALL DISEASES OR AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS EXISTING IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN,

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA
IS SAFE, PLEASANT IN ITS TASTE, AND MORE STRENGTHENING THAN ANY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF
IRON OR BARK!
For those suffering from
BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, FROM WHATSOEVER CAUSE.

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA
Will give you
A GOOD APPETITE!
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES, BRISK, AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
And enable you
TO SLEEP WELL!
A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Sole agent for California, 229 Front street, San Francisco. jy23-3m

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ALEXANDER RUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer
517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.

☞ Binding of every description neatly executed Blank Books Rule and Bound to any desired Pattern
Aug. 21, 1862-1y.

FROM THE PEN OF A POLE.

On the day after my arrival at Warsaw, I saw with horror to what hight the fury of barbarian despotism can rise.

I was in the eating-room of the Hotel de l'Europe, which lies about two hundred paces from the street in which the Zamoyski Palace stands. A report, reminding me of the Orsini shot which I heard at the opera in Paris in 1858, sent all the guests from the room. The people in the street had made an attempt on the life of Berg. I rushed to the scene of action. A mounted Cossack flew past me at full speed to bring up a troop which were in the Saxon market, and a few minutes afterwards these came at a hand gallop. The street was closed, and a crowd of people collected behind the soldiers. On the street lay two dead horses. Steam and the smoke of gunpowder choked the air. An officer ordered the soldiers to force their way into one of the houses. Many female faces, pale as death, were seen at the windows, and cast bewildered looks into the street below, where soldiers were driving back the spectators with the butt-ends of their muskets, shopmen were actively putting up the shutters to secure places of business, of which there were twelve in this house - among others, that of Krupecki, an immense dealer in fancy goods and colonial wares, and especially well known in Warsaw as selling sugar at the lowest price in the city.

Within half an hour after the military entered the house, an officer from a window in the first story ordered the street to be cleared of people. Then down came panes of glass, then window-frames, and immediately afterwards a wardrobe from the third story. This was a sign for the work of destruction to begin. Furniture was hurled out from all the windows; five grand pianoes among other articles, one belonging to the Polish composer, Chopin, and in possession of his sister, who resided here. A nursemaid, who, at the outbreak of this disorder, seemed to lose her wits, ran away, leaving behind her the child commited to her care. The family was from home. Shortly afterwards, recovering her senses, she returned to the house and endeavored to enter, but she was driven back by the muskets, and cried bitterly. A few minutes later a cradle was flung from the window, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, a child was in it; next followed a book-case; and then all were burned in a confused heap.

Within the house all the men were forcibly driven out of their dwellings in the various stories, to the halls on the ground floor; but the women were prevented from following them, and then began horrors that cannot be described. Two women killed themselves to escape outrage. I saw at the fourth window of the third story a young lady seized by two soldiers, her clothes torn and her neck bleeding; she was forced back into the room. The shrieks she sent forth sound yet in my ears. An old gentleman was standing at my side; tears flowed from his eyes, and he stammered, time after time, "Jesus! Maria! help us!" The flames blazed up aloft, and with their fiery tongues licked the walls of the Church of the Cross.—The fire brigade rushed to the spot, but were immediately dismissed by the colonel in command. Cossacks sprang hither and thither, and began to drive the people to the right and left with their whips. I could scarcely keep myself on my feet, and returned to the hotel. On my way, I met the troop of artillery hastening to the Zamoyski Palace, but its destruction was deferred in consequence of a command from St. Petersburg.

This was what they called divine vengeance. When the retribution for *our* wrongs comes, woe to the Muscovite tyrants!

The day after this outrage, a dragoon standing by the Church of the Cross sold one string of pearls after another for two silver roubles each. From the Countess Branicka alone, jewels to the value of 300,000 rubles were taken. On the same day, however, the colonel, who, during the plundering, permitted such horrors to take place, was condemned by the national tribunal, and the sentence was immediately executed. The following morning he was no longer among the living.

The Belvedere is the summer residence of the Russian governor. Here Constantine, the uncle of the present grand-duke of that name, lived, and here many a tragedy was enacted which remained unknown to the public. Yet who does not shudder when he remembers the old Pole, before whose eyes his dishonored daughter destroyed herself, when he had sought for and found her in the chamber of Constantine! The old man, who went mad at the sight, took the corpse on his back, and, running through the city, called aloud for vengeance. Here, two years since, that same Prince Gortschakoff who commanded the people before the castle to be fired upon, died a horrible death. Every where he beheld the forms of women clothed in mourning, and blood-stained phantoms. Swearing that the command for the horrible slaughter did not proceed from him, he died in violent and appalling convulsions.

The Belvedere is surroundod by a beautiful Englih Park, but no one now visits its alleys or its gardens. As in William Tell's time, every one must uncover his head before the grand-duke and his wife, or run the risk of imprisonment. The Poles never place themselves in a position where they may encounter the proconsul. The grand-duke himself arrested any who did not salute him. On the day he left, the grand-duchess, on her way to the station, met two monks of the Capuchin order, who did not salute her, because they had on their capuches. She ordered the carriage to stop, and commanded a policeman to bring up the two Capuchin brothers, and, thinking that one of them did not look like a monk, she ordered him to prison. Very probably he is by this time in Siberia.

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Professor J. D. Whitney, the Superintendent of the California Geological Survey, in an article in the "Proceedings of the California Academy," announces his conclusion, that Mount Shasta, 14,700 feet high, probably overtops all other peaks within the limits of the United States. Mount Hood, sometimes called the loftiest peak of the Cascade Ranges, is probably not so high as Mounts Shasta, Rainer, or Adams, and by no means entitled to the supremacy of the chain, although one of the highest points in it. Trigeometrical measurements of Mount Hood, is 11,934 feet. Mount St. Elias, in the Russian possessions, has generally been considered the highest mountain in North America, but the authority of Malespina's manuscripts, discovered by Humboldt in the archives of Mexico, which assign it to an elevation of 17,854 feet. Mr. Whitney, however, thinks this estimate erroneous, and the estimation given on the British Hydrographical charts of Captain Derham of 15,040 is more correct. Mount Brown and Mount Hooker, in British Columbia, have assigned to the hight of 16,090 and 16,750 feet respectively. But the highest mountain on the North American continent is beyond all doubt the Mexican volcano of Popocatapel, which rises to the well ascertained hight of 17,784 feet.

Bare walls make gadding housewives.

VALUE OF A FEMALE ADVISER.—It is a wondrous advantage to a man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a suitable delicacy of tact, and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she is really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor and repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships, I mean pure friendships—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love, except in the marriage state.—A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves, and who loves him. If he have that he need nat seek elsewhere. But, supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendship he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap even in the strongest fence. Better and safer, of course, such friendships, where disparities of years or circumstances put the idea of love out of the question. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older and those much younger than ourselves. Molinere's old housekeeper was a great help to his genius; and Montague's philosophy takes both a gentler and loftier character or wisdom from the date in which he finds in Marie de Gournay an adopted daughter, "certainly beloved by me," says the Horace of essayists, "with more than paternal love, and involved in my in solitude and retirement as one of the best parts of my being." Female friendship indeed, is to man *præsidium et dulce decus*—bulwark, sweetener, ornament of his existence. To his mental culture it is invaluable; without it all his knowledge of books will never give him knowledge of the world.

A round of pleasure sometimes renders it difficult to make things square.

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or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates.

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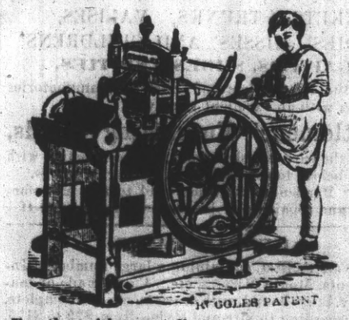

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FROM OUR FORMER CHARGES

WE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREATED by "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of Placer county," approved April 6th 1863, do hereby certify that, in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of H. M. Bauvard, the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the sixth day of May A. D. 1864, on the close of the official business of said day the amounts in the several county funds as specified below, namely:

County Fund	$ 355 15
Redemption do	3,630 24
Hospital do	216 14
School do	404 74
School Districts	4,433 55
Road do	1,953 59
Indian Fund	37 60
Estates of Deceased Persons	150 91
County Clerk's Fund	398 42
Railroad Interest Fund	1,030 92
Total amount	$12,141 33

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury, in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of Twelve thousand one hundred and forty-one 33-100 dollars.

[I. R. S.] H. FELLOWS, County Judge.

JAS. R. RODGERS,
D. W. MADDEN,
A. B. SCOTT. } Board of Supervisors

Subscribed and sworn to, before me this sixth day of May, 1864. D. W. SPEAR,
May 13.—3w County Clerk.

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WE beg to assure the public that the well-known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us *IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.*

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GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

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Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

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w1y5-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

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